

HENRY AND HARRIET LUKE

Henry Luke, son of William and Emma Perkins Luke, was born March 17, 1836, at Manchester, England.

He was one of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy.

His father, William Luke Sr., seemed obsessed with the idea of coming to America, making one brief trip of a few months in 1839 to the east coast and then returning to his family in Manchester. This apparently was before he had ever heard of the LDS Church.

Not long after the British LDS Mission was opened, William Luke Sr. met Mormon missionaries and was converted to the faith, being baptized May 9, 1841. Three of his sons, including Henry, were to follow him into the Church and to Utah some nine or ten years later.

Henry belonged to the Manchester Choir until he left England for Utah in 1853. On February 22, 1853, the members of the choir presented him with an early copy of the "Harp of Zion" as a mark of their esteem for him.

By 1853, William Luke Sr. was established in Manti, Utah. Carrying out their desire to "gather to Zion," the three sons, Charles Oliver, Henry and William Jr., sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship "The Falcon," on March 28, 1853. Cornelius Bagnell was president of the company. With them came Charles Oliver's wife, Ann Beaver Luke, whom he had married shortly before leaving England.

The three sons and Charles Oliver's wife crossed the plains to Utah in the summer of 1853, with the Appleton Harmon company. The journey was made by ox train. This was three years before the start of the great handcarts companies.

In Salt Lake City they were met by the tragic news of their father's death. In company with three other men, he had started from Manti for Salt Lake City to meet his sons and attend October Conference in 1853. They had been warned not to start ahead of a stronger train leaving for conference a few days later, but William, perhaps anxious to see his sons, had disregarded the warning, along with the other three.

At Uinta Springs, about where Fountain

Green, Sanpete County, now is, Indians swooped down upon the party and killed all of them, horribly mutilating the bodies and overturning the loads of grain they were hauling, burying some of the bodies in the wheat.

Henry was then only 17 years old. He stayed with his brothers in Manti for the time he lived there, standing guard duty with the men during the aggravated Indian troubles which the Walker War of 1853 and 1854 brought. Special care had to be taken of the stock, and Henry took his turn at the herding as settlers attempted to safeguard their cattle, sheep and horses from the Indians.

He stayed at Manti some time, just how long is uncertain, then left for what was then known as the Indian Farm near Palmyra, in Utah County, to work.

It was here he learned the Indian language of the region, which was the Ute and Piute dialects, and he acquired the training which enabled him to serve as an Indian interpreter for much of his later life. He was bothered by a foot malady which caused his feet to chap and crack, and the Indians called him by the descriptive but somewhat unromantic name of Chongconabuds, which meant "Crack Foot."

At Palmyra he met his future wife, Harriette Ellen Luce, and married her on April 18, 1857. He was 21 at the time, she a few months older.

They moved to nearby Spanish Fork, and, after the establishment of Camp Floyd by Johnston's army in the spring and summer of 1858, Henry worked part of the time as a civilian there.

In the spring of 1860, Henry moved to Provo Valley in Wasatch County. He bought a lot and built the first house outside the old Heber fort. As soon as it was finished he went back to Spanish Fork and returned with his wife and their two small children. They arrived at their new home on July 26, 1860. He is reported to have planted the first shade trees in the valley, a row of cottonwoods, some of which still stand near the site of the old home in the northwest part of the city.

Henry helped to fence the North Field, where all the settlers joined in a giant farm, each farming his own piece of land

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JOHN AND MARY LUCINDA COLE McDONALD



John McDonald and his wife, Mary Lucinda Cole, were part of the history and development of Wasatch County. John arrived in Nauvoo from Ireland with his parents, brothers and sisters in 1844, when he was 11 years old. During the years of

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*She could speak
Indian Language
He was a Patriarch
& Wasatch Co
Commissioner*

martyrdom and persecution. John worked on the Nauvoo Temple, receiving only half pay, in tithing credit, because he was so young. He saw the City Beautiful pillaged and was among those driven out by the mobs.

When his father, James McDonald, died of cholera on the plains, as eldest son, John assumed what he could of his widowed mother's burden. He had helped to acquire the cattle they were bringing west with them, and he understood how to care for them. Horses, cattle and farming were his lifelong vocation.

During the Walker War, John served with distinction with his unit from Springville. In 1856 he was called to go east and help bring in the suffering handcart companies. On his return in December of that year he was married at Springville, Utah, to Mary Lucinda Cole.

Three months later there was another call for the newly married couple to answer. Brigham Young issued a call for all saints to join in a United Order. According to a receipt issued to John on February 3, 1857, the property he consecrated to the Lord included one acre of ground, farm land, three horses, two cows, one yearling, one wagon, one plow, 20 bushels of wheat, four bushels of oats and two days of hay, along with one bed, for a total value of \$459.

Still another call for public service came that same year. John was asked to go with the "YX" freighting company to build roads and bridges for the pioneer trail. This he did until he was honorably released. Then, following this assignment, John was asked to go back to the Missouri River to carry mail. He froze his feet and suffered many hardships on this mission, but his faith and courage remained undaunted.

When the United Order experiment failed, what was left of John's property was deeded back to him. He and his young wife decided to start a new home in the Provo River Valley. They arrived at Heber City with their babies in March, 1861. Through industrious efforts and wise management, they prospered. Thirteen children were born to them, but Mary Lucinda died at the still-born birth of the last one on February 16, 1882. Mother and child were buried together in Heber City Cemetery.

Her forty-two years of life had been

eventful and useful. She was born February 26, 1840, in Kirtland, Ohio. Her parents, Hugh Haggerty Cole and Susan Winans, were pioneer members of the Church in Kirtland. As a little girl, Lucinda moved with her family to Iowa where preparations were made to cross the plains. The Coles and the McDonalds were members of the Aaron Johnson company. Her later childhood was spent in Springville, Utah, where she learned to speak Indian language. This ability was a valuable asset in the new community of Heber City.

Following her death, John struggled to rear his motherless children, and he to see them all married and well established. John was baptized in Ireland, 1842, ordained an Elder by Heber C. Ball in 1857, ordained a High Priest by David Wood on February 10, 1866, apart as a High Councilor in 1888, and ordained a Patriarch by Francis M. Lyman on February 11, 1901. He served two terms as commissioner in Wasatch County. He died in Heber on December 27, 1910.

His children and their dates of birth included: Mary Ann McDonald, November 17, 1857 (married David Fisher); John Henry, November 14, 1859 (died August 4, 1869); Sarah Jane, January 23, 1861 (married William Buys); Susannah Orin, December 15, 1864 (died April 7, 1878); James Hugh, January 21, 1866 (married Edna Cluff); Joseph Smith, January 30, 1868 (married Mary Elizabeth Rasband); Andrew, January 16, 1870 (married Elizabeth Thatcher); Lydia Matilda, January 21, 1871 (died February 3, 1872); David Lorenz, March 12, 1873 (married Sylvia Eggertson, Pauline Violet Jackson); Emma Veronica, May 22, 1875 (married Charles Cluff); Eva Lucinda, September 7, 1877 (married Moroni Morris); and John William, November 11, 1879 (married Edna Nelson).